DYSPEPSIA

INDIGESTION.

miserable existence, wholly unfit for the duties of pleasures of life, a burden to themselves and all with whom they come in contact. They suffer constantly from distress after eating loss of sleep and mental de-pression, and all because of the failure of the stemach to properly digest their food.

There is no doubt that the medical fraternity are

amply justified in deprecating and opposing the indis-eriminate use of proprietary medicines, or indeed of any unscientific method of treating disease. But it must be admitted that there are remedles that are of necessity classed under this head, which, by their intrinsic value-have compelled the adherion of scientific men, and through years of successhave established a public favor. Some of them are the result of many years of experisent and study by eminent physicians, and are placed in the hands of chemists to manufacture, as they could not be produced on a scale large enough to reach the general public except by this means.

ORIGIN OF PEPTONIX.

Twenty-five years ago an eminent London physician. ding a wide practice, alike among titled nobility and in the homes of the humbler classes, was startled by the alarming prevalence and growth of those annoying and dangerous maladies—dyspepsia and indigestion. These diseases yielding only temporarily to the best known remedies, he was led, after careful research and investigation, to a long series of experiments, which, after many failures, rewarded his patience and skill with the discovery of a stomachic which not only relieved but CURED these distressing derangements of



JAPANESE FARMING.

W. H. W. CAMPBELL OF CALIFORNIA REPORTS THEREUPON. Culture of Elec, Barley, Rape Seed, Buck-

wheat, Peas, Flowers, and Everything. From the American Apriculturist.

arming country like Japan, In a farming country like Japan, where in the best districts the roads are as smooth as a floor, inrikisha travel affords the joillest of opportunities for observation. The jurikisha, a Uhinese invention, is an overgrown doll chalse, of a size to carry one or two men, and drawn by a team of one, two, or three Japs. I never tried the double-seated article, but can wouch for the delights of the junikisha sole. A rubber air cushion is desirable for the small of the back, and two lively and ambitious men for motors. They whisk you over the road at a steady pace of six infles an hour on the level—sometimes exceeding that rate—and will average nearly five miles on mixed grades. I have each record of 95 miles made in I hour and 23 minutes by a single man on a level.

minutes by a single man on a level.

BICE CULTURE,

My first drive was into a rice region. The fields were cut up into all sizes, and arranged upon ever varying levels. Some were but a few feet square, while a quarter of an acre was a large field. The best iand yields fifty businels an acre, more or less, and the poorest about thirty. It is rare to find two adjacent fields on the same level. Six ping land is of course more convenient for irrigation, but on this flat area through which we were travelling the little rice fields were laboriously divided un at differing heights, so that the water might be made to flow easily from one to the other. The water is raised to the higher pateges mostly by treadmill pumps. We were on the ground in season to winess the sarlier stages of rice cultivation. In some fields the bare stubs of the hast crop were dismally peering out of the naud. In others laborers were tearing up the situss with heavy pronged orks, standing nearly to the highs in water and sline. Bullocks drawing long-toothed harrows were engaged in the same operation, wooden ploughs were also at work, nere string-up implements of wood with one handle. They had a rounded hose, certified with an iron chisel, point bevelold downward. Then there was a ride plough with broad from share for turning a shallow lucrow, and heavy others, between the floids the coalies used the usual lond wearons. In some of the fleids the rice was already showing thekly, about six inches he height, giving a beautiful variety to the dismart landscape of mud and seam. In other areas the seeding plants were being set out in rows, six inches apart each way. The crop is sown in May and reapel in the observer being grabbed or paddled three times fouring the season. The secans that the whole population wate into the sine, pull out the weeds, and stir up the mud about the roots of the plants. BICE CULTURE.

weeds, and our up the state of the plants.

THE GRAIN FIELDS.

THE GRAIN FIELDS.

The first thing that struck us in the barley and wheat region was the seculiar furrows. They were very shallow at first varying somewhat in depth, and considerably in width and architecture, so to speak. They were in the rough at the outset, as far as anything in Japan is entitled to that chargeder, though they would be smooth and elegant furrows anywhere size. Then they began to be sloped up similar, smoothed off as even's as the sides of a house. Others were squared with mathematical precision. On the ridges the barley is sown in thick-set rows, amparently by hand, On the narrower ridges but a single row appeared; on the broader ones were two rows, and more rarely three. Outside these grain rows the ridges were utilized for other crops, mostly rows of buck wheat, but we saw also sweet potatoes, turning, beans, and the like. In one place we observed a man watering this extra come of the property of the second seemed moist enough. To accomplish this printities irrigation he carried two buckets sing over his shoulders on a pie, and used a wooden hand dispired with a sill in the side at the bottom, which let out a thin disk of water. Throughout the fields of this was region were numerous wells, with the old-fashioned well sween. Not only the ridges but the furrows themselves are sometimes utilized for crops. The only thing we saw growing there, however, was what our courier informed us was hird seed.

date, except in rire cases where the custom had been borrowed from Europeans. There were immense fields also of what our guido called oil plant, which we took to be rajes seed. This croe was being harve sted as also was the barley in warm localities, it being the latter part of May. There were also large patholes of beans and peap, and of the thin grass-like reed whose pith furnishes Japanese lamps with wicking. We were, however, more occupied

Sales Recommended.

Heartburn.

The chronic case of dyspepsia, by careful and continued treatment, has yielded as surely to its influence as the

ordinary case of indigestion. The physician employed it in his private practice with great success and within a few years the demand for the preparation became so great that the formula was placed in the hands of a

chemist, who made it a regular article of manufacture and trade, and since that day thousands of suffering

HOW IT CAME

TO THIS COUNTRY.

Five years ago an American gentleman, a resident of Scaton, a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form, was

ordered by his phraician to go abroad, in the hope that travel and chances of food and air would relieve his sufferings. After remaining a year he had received no benefit, and was about to return home completely dis-

couraged and a PHYSICAL WRECK, when he acciden

talls heard of "Peptonix." He obtained a bex and in their use found immediate relief. Continuing to improve, he purchased, before salting, a dozen bexesof the tablets

and brought them to America. In a few weeks be was

completely cured, and since that day he has never suf

fered from even the mildest form of dyspepsia. HE WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED.

Having several boxes left he distributed them among

his suffering friends, until his small stock was exhausted

and then sent for more. The demands made upon him for these wonderful little tablets soon became so great that the Aliston Company were induced to undertake

the regular importation of Peptonix, and thousands of

box is have been distributed by them during the past few years, bringing relief to an army of dyspeptics.

Indigestion.

Peptonix are now being manufactured in Boston, and

we have yet to hear of a single case of dyspepsia or indigestion that has not been relieved by their use.

tion was Peptonix.

It is not claimed that Peptonix will cure every ill that fesh is helr to. For stomach troubles, and for thos alone, are they commended. The action of these tablets is simple and direct, skiling the sufferer to digest and properly assimilate food, and at the same time mildly stimulating and strengthening the stomach until it finalby becomes able to do its work naturally and without as-sistance. This is altogether the most convenient and popular remedy before the public. More Peptonix are sold in New England to-day than of any other digestive

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Acid Stomach.

Every family should keep constantly on hand a box of these valuable tablets for immediate use in all cases of indigestion. Good for the old, for the middle-aged, and for the children. A blessing to all, an injury to none.

Do not expect two or three tablets to permanently cure a case of chronic dyspepsis. Give them a fair trial and use them as directed, and we will guarantee a sure

Dyspepsia.

Pentonix aid direction, etimulate and strengthen the tomach and relieve inflammation.

Nore diseases can be traced to indigestion than to any other cause. Put your stomach in good working order and your general health will take care of itself. Dys dies, but they readily give way to Peptonix.

Never Fail.

From Thomas Restleaux Druggist, 29 Tremont street

I would say that I have never had a preparation in my store put up for the cure of dyspepsia, that has sold so well and given such satisfaction to my customers as Peptonix. I have had many customers who have used preparations of persin, &c., and who have tried a box of Pertenix at my suggestion, and they never fail to speak of the immediate relief they experience after using them. Respectfully yours. THOMAS RESTIEAUX.





DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOX.

THE REMARKABLE AND EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF PEPTONIX IN NEW ENGLIND GIVES US PERFECT CONFIDENCE IN INTRO-DUCING THIS GREAT AND DESERVEDLY POPULAR REMEDY TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK. AND IT WILL BE FOUND ON SALE

HAZARD, HAZARD & CO., Broadway, corner 24th at ; 6th av., corner 50th st. CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., corner Broadway and

25th st.; corner 5th av. and 47th st. F. W. SCHOONMAKER, opposite Grand Central Depot, 42d at ; corner 7th av. and 53d st. ALEX, HUDNUT, 218 Broadway, Herald Building, THE FULTON PHARMACY, Junction Fulton and

AND OTHER DRUGGISTS.

IF YOUR DRUGGIST DOES NOT KEEP THEM, WE WILL ALWAYS MAIL THEM TO YOU ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON,

McKESSON & ROBBINS,

THE ALLSTON CO.,

67 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LAZELL DALLEY & CO. TARRANT & CO... HAZARD, HAZARD & CO., All the world ought to know about him." NEW YORK. AND OTHER DRUGGISTS.

Reptonix:

Honest and Unsolicited Evidence.

Delightful Relief.

Representatives.

Speaker's Room, State House.
Gentlemen: The Peptonix kindly furnished me by a friend have been thoroughly tested, and I have experi-enced such delightful relief by their use from the dys-pepsia which has so long afflicted me that I write to commend them to any one with a like trouble. I have no known them to fail in a single instance of affording im mediate relief, and I carry them constantly with me to use in case of need. Besides, they are very pleasant to the taste. I should cordially recommend them to all persons who are suffering from indigestion in its tem porary or more permanent form. With high esteem, am sincerely, CHARLES J. NOYES,

Grateful Surprise.

From Major George S. Merrill, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts. Gentlemen: I have of late been troubled with acid stomach, trying various remedies with little effect. Somewhatskeptically I experimented with Peptonix and to my grateful surprise found them entirely efficacions invariably relieving the annoying malady, not once fail-ing to accompilab just what you promised for them. They are pleasant to the taste, and, what is better, sure in results. Very truly yours, GEO. 8. MERRILL.

Improved at Once.

"Ten years ago I began to have considerable difficulty with my stomach. I could not eat heartily without being distressed afterward. This indigestion gradually devel-oped into dyspepsia in its severest form, and for nearly seven years I lived on a little fruit, the juice of steak and Graham cakes, with hot water for drink. I tried a number of remedies and the prescriptions of severa physicians in vain. My general health was much im paired and my case seemed hopeless, when a friend gave me a box of your tablets. I began to improve at once, and now, after using four boxes, I am able to eat almost anything without ill effects, and I am improving every day. Heaven bless the man who invented 'Peptonix

Like Magic.

I have been seriously troubled with dyspepsia for ten years, during which time I have had to use extreme

care about my diet, and have suffered much severe dis comfort and distress. I have tried various remedies and prescriptions without effect, until a month ago, when I experimented with Peptonix. Since using them I have been able to eat anything that my appetite has craved, without the slightest inconvenience or ill effect. They work like magic, and I am happy to say a good word for an article which has beneated me so much. JOHN F. HAM.

Enthusiastic Praise.

Several weeks are I observed your advertisement of Peptonix, and called to it the attention of a friend whe has suffered severely for many years with acidity of the atomach, for which she could obtain no relief. After urging she consented to give Peptonix a trial. She has taken three boxes, and they have corrected her difficulty entirely, and she is now enthusiastic in her praise of

Mrs. A. P. DOUBLEDAY, Binghamton, N. Y.

Dyspepsia 20 Years.

BANGOR, Me., July 12, 1888. I can most cheerfully recommend Peptonix to any one requiring a cure for dyspepsis. It has proved a cure in my case, which had been a painful one for more than twenty years. During that period I could not eat even the lightest article of food without great pain, and a good digestica was a thing unknown to me. I was induced by a friend to try a box of Peptonix tablets, and I can honestly say that immediate relief was the result, when everything before had failed. I have only used them about five weeks, and am now taking only one-half

The Best.

a los nge after meals, and am surprising my friends with my regained health. I have no doubt of a perma-nent cure. Yours very truly, JOHN A. EASTMAN,

The Allston Co.

GENTLEMEN: I think that Peptonix are the best

BARN STORMING BEATEN.

A Show in a Tent that has Kept Yorkville

There are all sorts of theatrical performances in New York, and probably the most outside of the immediate locality for whose benefit it has been kept up, although financially it has undoubtedly been more successful than nine-tenths of the performances given in the city. In an ancient and dilapidated tent set up in a vacant plot of ground on the east side, up town, a Bowery manager has been giving all summer a variety performance, with 10 cents general admission and 20 and 30 cents for reserved seats. The ten-centers sit on tiers of seats, apparently saved from the débris of a wrecked circus. For 20 cents you can have a wooden bench with no back, on the ground in what would be the arona of the circus. Thirty cents pays for the positive luxury of a camp chair with a back, on the ground just in front of the stage. The seats of most of the chairs have been broken out since early in the season, and the backs are likely to develop sudden weaknessee in unexpected spots, to the embarrassment of the occupant, but the at-

sudden weaknessee in unexpected spots, to the sembarrassment of the occupant, but the atmosphere of dignity and aristocracy that hedges about the holders of coupons for these orchestra seats fully makes up for any trifling disnomforts attached to the use of them.

The performance is about like a Bowery variety show, only more so. A piano and a violin constitute the orchestra. There is a regular company with a bill changed once a week, but the great feature is the Friday night performance, when, after the regular company is done, an opportunity is given to any amateurs who may desire to make an appearance to do so. The amateurs desire to such an extent that the performance is frequently prolonged until midnight. Most of the performances are very bad indeed, but occasionally something like talent in song or dance is developed. In such cases the performer is engaged for the regular company the next week, and leans at once to the giddy height of professional life.

The andiences at these tent performances have averaged several hundreds, and have been of a sort that could be collected nowhere else in the city. Besides a horde of young toughs, the nearest thing existing to-day to the old-time Bowery boys, there have been a fair proportion of mechanics and laborers, once in a while with their wives and children, and in the reserved seats a commingling of the real bon ton of the neighborhood with young girls and women of another class in just about the proportions, though with considerable difference as to grade, that would be found in more exclusive and expensive theatres. The audience on the bonches is of an independent sort, and never hesitates to sing out more or less complimentary salutations to acquaintances. In the reserved seats, Girls especially receive hearty and affectionates that fall below the standard of the audience receive irea and often variety one in independent sort, and never hesitates to sing out more or less complimentary salutations to acquaintances. The same freedom marks the relations of the au

A Wife who Would Rave her Way. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

John Beck asked Justice Kenna for a war-rant for his wife's arrest.

"We have been married thirty-four years."
he said. "and have bad fourteen children. I was formerly a boss carrenter, and my profits at times figured up \$75 per week. I gave every cent to my wife, and there where the trouble is. A few days are she told me she was going to start in the fish and orster business at 15 Theorem weeks. I the trouble is. A few days are she told me she was going to start in the fish and orster business at 15 Theorem weeks.

Mills the Leader of the New Revolution,

WOOL IS THE WEDGE

BHERERY OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM IS

TO BE SPLIT AND ANOTHER
SUBSTITUTED.

Address of the Hon. George L. Converse of Obto-Free Wool will Begin "the Greatest Change in the Evenue System of the United States would be the effect of free trade during the United States in the production in duty in five years, what would be the effect of a small reduction in duty in five years, what would be the effect of free trade during the next five years? The figures establish the probability that the United States would not a small reduction in duty in five years, what would be the effect of free trade during the next five years? The figures establish the probability that the United States would not have given for the people of the United States. next five years? The figures establish the probability that the United States would not at the end of five years of free trade be able to produce more than two-thirds of a pound of scoured wool for each inhabitant, while six pounds for each would be a moderate allowance for the supply of the ordinary and necessary demands of the American people. In other words, we could stipply one-ninth the quantity of wool which our necessities demand. Wool is as great a diplomat on questions of war and pence as gunnowler, and as necessary to our defence and independence.

Andrew Jackson, in one of his messages, mentioned wool as necessary to our independence and defence in time of war, and on that ground urged its production to be encouraged in the United States, to the extent of our own heeds as a nation, by an adequate and suitable has a production to be the support ground urged its production to be encouraged in the United States, to the extent of our own heeds as a nation, by an abequate and suitable tarift on the imported article. He had experience in the war of 1812, and saw the Government and the American people at that time ray \$2 per reduct for wool of an inferior quality. I do not know the price during the American revolution, but France was then fighting with us, and France and Spain were great wool-growing countries. In the war of the resultion the price went above a dollar per pound, and yet we had peace abroad, we had ships, and an almost unobstructed sen whereby to import the article. In case of war with Great Britain, even now threatened, and sconer or later to occur, or with any of the great Euronean powers, our ability to supply our own wants by importation is more than problematic. It is hardly necessary to mention here the numerous complications liable to lead us into war. The ship canal; the Monroe doctrine and the attitude of European countries on account of it; the Chinese question; the seal fisheries on the northern Atlantic; the Lealousy and greet of tirent Britain and her provinces; the irictions of foreign trade; the protection of American chizens may have to plunder the richest people on the late of the globe, &c.

trade; the protection of American citizens abryad; the greed which other foreign intions may have to plunder the richest people on the lace of the globe, &c.

What would be our condition if we could produce only one-ninth of the wool necessary to clothe our people, and were obliged to carry on extensive military operations for a series of years amid the rigors of a Canadian climate, or the rigors of our own Northern climate? Would the embarassments be materially lessened in carrying or a military campaign in the sickly regions of Sexico or Central America, or even our own Southern border?

Our circumstances and surroundings and the demands of civilized warfairs are quite different from what they were during the American revolution, or during the war of 1812, or even during the rebellion. Even if we could get wool from abroad during such wars, which is doubtfut the cost of it, at \$3, \$4, or \$5 per pound, would present a serious question, on putting a million of solders into the field,

What do the modern statesmen of the

is doubtfut, the cost of it, at \$3, \$4, or \$5 per pound, would present a serious question, on putting a million of soldiers into the field.

What do the modern statesmen of the country mean by trying to desiroy wool production in the United States by now placing it on the free list though it has been on the protected list since 1816, just after the close of the war of 1812? This industry once broken down will require many years and large expenditures for its restoration. It is an industry of slow growth and cannot be forced by sudden effort; but if we should need fortifications, arms or ammunition for purposes of war they can be quickly supplied. Have these new-light statesmen no foresight? Do they belong to a class of men whose capacity limits them to a single idea, and who are ready to break down every barrier and safeguard, and blindly overlean every intervening obstacle regardless of consequences, to attain a single object or accomplish a single purpose?

Is their purpose to reduce the surplus revenue? That purpose could be better accomplished by increasing the duty on wool and woolons. Cas it be that the experiences of the late war have created a desire on the part of a few discontented apirits to weaken the strong arm of the Government in war? What can be the motive for this persistent, unceasing unparticite crusade, to strike down a single industry, so becessary to our independence and desence in war, and so necessary to the health, comfort, and to the general welfare of our people?

Have the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Androw Juckaon Leen forcotten? This new-lith state manship which fosters foreign industries rather than our own will, sooner or inter, be burned in in the herce indimnation of the American people. The old adage, "In peace prepare for war," seems to be reversed.

What more necessary, careful, thoughtful preparation in peace could be made than to provide a good supply of good, warm clothing material within our own borders beyond the accidents and perils of war f

people? England is seeking the control of the wool product of the world. Success in that enterprise would give her more rower over the United States and over the fighting nations of the earth time her entire armanent on the ocean at less than one-tenth the coal.

It is the duty of the wool manufacturers, as I believe it is their wish to stop this higging about a cent or two per pound pretection on wool, and assist us to secure full and ample protection for this industry, wille we assist in procuring, as we most earnestly desire, ample and full protection for the manufacturer. The interests of flock masters and manufacturers

AT WHOLESALE BY

W. E. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,

procuring, as we most earnestly desire, ample and full protection for the manufacturer. The interests of flock masters and manufacturers of wool are one and indivisible. Indeed, the two torm but a single industry. We by our industry convert the grass and the grain into the fleece, and they take the fleece and convert it into clothing. And thus they and we are hand in hand engaged in different parts of a common enterprise. The free traders claim that wool should be put on the free list in order to benefit the manufacturer by giving him free raw materials, and thus enabling him to compete with his creduct in the world's market.

The wool manufacturers cannot see it in

should be just on the frou list in order to be need the manufacturer by giving him free raw materials, and thus exabling him to compete with his croduct in the world's market.

The wool manufacturers cannot see it in that light, and they distrust the motivos of the free traders. They know that under the present iaws they can import foreign market at the nominal duty of one cent per pound for ordinary combing and cloiding wools, and one-half coat and one-quarter of a cent per pound on two classes of carpet wools—just enough to pay for regulating the business. Why don't they manufacture for foreign markets? The American manufactures are inwilling to be dependent union foreign nations for their raw material. In ordina markets? The American manufactures are until they cannot compete in the foreign markets until they cannot cannot do so even then until American manufacturer of woolleng goods is a mere laise protence, a sham, and a fruid.

The movement to put wool on the free list is the first step toward the greatest change in the revenue system of the United States it has ever unperiment in the heretofore been paid the foreign of the foreign markets it has ever unperiment in the heretofore been paid the foreign the foreign the first step toward the greatest change in the foreign the first state of the foreign the first time in the history of this Government, direct taxation is a decented until the foreign the foreign the accomplished by reducing the rate of protection of the surprise of

who detend them in war have the work to do? Or shall foreigners who live abroad, do their work abroad, support other Governments and other jestitutions, and fight against us in case of war have it do and enjoy its advantages, protected by our laws without taxation? When applied to the wool industry, 90 per cent, of which is labor in some form, the question is whether Americans shall have the privilege of doing the work at fair American prices or whether Australians and South Americans shall have it to do at prices which they will fix from year to year for us to pay.

not produce, but leave it high enough to enable the cheaper labor of the South to control the market.

Such narrow, sectional, and unpatriotic senatiments ought not to guide either the legislation or the Administration in this great republic. Instead of building up they would strike down, by indirection, the great industries of the North, where three-fourths of all in the whole country are located, where three-fourths of all in the whole country are located, where three-fourths of the hair or and the voting population reside, and where three-fourths of the capital of the whole United States is owned and invested.

Are not Southern from fields as well protected as Northern? If the non-striking colored labor of the South is cheaper than the white labor of the South does not the South enjoy its profits and a corresponding advantage against which no lover of his country will complain?

Such sentiments would divide the profits of the iron industry in the leat market of the world with old England, rather than Pennsylvania New Jersey, New England, or the North, I when o call your attention and that of the country to the absence of intense sectionalism embodied in the sentiments which I have quoted and their and to the presence of intense sectionalism embodied in the sentiments which I have quoted and their advisers to take the first step, and they constitute the power behind the throne, direct the legislation, and make up the political issues for the citizens of the great American republic.

A happy father out on Massachusetts street had his first child, a girl three months old, vaccinated day before vesterday. By George, isn't that great! be exclaimed as he saw the decion at work. "By Jove, why. I guess I'll call het by that name! Varvice? Why, that is a Erl's name, and it? Vaccine? Why, that is a Erl's name, and it? Vaccine? Why, that is a Erl's name, and it? Vaccine? Why, that is a Erl's name, and it? Vaccine? But we are descended from some old floman family. Dear little Vaccine? The mother strongly objected to this appellation for her first born. She wanted it named Imogene, but the lather was determined, and Vaccine Virus Baunders she will go through life. Her diminutive will probably be "Vackay."

From the Virginia City Enterprise.

In Some countries it would seem strange

with the style and character of the farming than with erop statistics. And this style was really gardening on a grand scale. The nice little furrows, to which I have referred, all had the appearance of being carefully patied by hand, so smooth and even were their surfaces. ORNAMENTAL BOUNDARY LINES.

Then, in addition to the nice regularity of the sown crops, there was another neculiar gardening feature. No feders or hidges ap-peared in the fields, for good land is too valu-able, being worth five to nine hundred dollars peared in the fields, for good land is teo valuable, being worth five to nine hundred dollars the acre, and even more in some cases. Boundaries are marked by stakes or stones, Boundaries are marked by stakes or stones, with the owner's name or symbol attached. This is not difficult to regulate, as many of the patches are very small. But in place of fences there were crop boundaries in many places on the rim of the fields. For example, a thickly sown row of wheat would extend all around a bariesy field. The rows of grain usually ran with the ends toward the road and the bordering row of another erop ind a pratty effect. In some cases, however, the grain rows would run one way for a certain distance and then would come another patch sown at right angles. This was also quite novel and picturesque. Sometimes the ornamental border would be of the same crop, as barley around barley, but this was not usually the case. One field gave us a very pretty effect. It was a small area planted to peas with particelored blossome. Its border was a thick row of the white-flowered variety. As all were in bloom the effect was charming.

white-flowered variety. As all were in bloom the effect was charming.

The weeding of these fleids is perfect, and our cultivators might take a leasen from the Japs, isamises of women were crouched between the files of barley weeding by hand. With the furrow system the cultivator is out of place; and, mereover, hand work is the rule in this crowded country, and in a day's drive of thirty-two miles we only saw two horses. Where animals were employed they were bullocks or wretched little cows, which were spayed in many cases. All were shed with sandals of rice straw. The weeding women were attended by boys, who carefully lugged the shoil out of the fields in baskes or mais. Near the scattered farm houses the weeds were spread out to care. They are utilized as load for people and cattle, and for bedding for the beasts, but mostly for manure. Along the roadsidos men were cutting grass and weeds with short, curved-biaded knives. In one little grove men and boys were werding by hand, sparing only the protty and hurmless flowering plants and shruhs. The roadsides were permitted also to retain some of the flowering weeds, buttercups, dandellons, chickweed, and the like, but no mercy was shown to any growth of pestilent proposities. There was some yellow dock here and there, but we were surprised at being informed that the Japs had not discovered the beauty of its leaves for greens, although they do rat the dandelion to some extent. In fact, one might say that weed farming was a genuine part of the Japanese agricultural system, since the entire crop was utilized in some fashion, elifier for forage, food, bedding, beauty, mulching, or manure. Not a savage plant was allowed to lead a useless life, or to devote its one-green is erinited to flourish in the road guttern as well as the borders—and this is no jok.—in such asses they were themselves sodulously wesded. It does not take deep or intense reflection to perceive that this thorough system of weed culture, so to speak, relieves the foundary. Which their bestrem in Amer WEED CULTURE.

In some countries it would seem strange for a party going to see a theatrical entertainment to make a dive into Mother Earth travel four miles under the mountains and then dart up to the surface within a stone's throw of the licket office, but it is after such a fashion that some of our people go to their regular dose of drama, comely, and tragedy.

Last night a party of indies and gentlemen of the town of Satro, who wished to see "The Two Johns" at the opera house, took the subterransah cut, blarting at the mouth of the Satro tunnel, at their own doors, they came up the tunnel to the C. & C. shaft, a distance of a little over four miles. Dismounting from the cars they then boarded the cages in the shaft and were shot upward to the surface, a vertical distance of 1.640 feet.

This way of going to the theatre is as much fun for our ladles as going to a picnic. It is really a picasure, but until a lady has become somewhat accastomed to life in the mines it requires a little nerve. It is fine and eool the whole four miles under ground. The cars will not soil even the miss under ground. The cars will not soil even the miss inder ground to the menuth of the fannel a lady may stand before her militror and give the finishing touch to flower or feather, and in miss such shape as she turns from her class she is shot up to the surface in this city, ready to take her seat in the box in this city, ready to take her seat in the box in this city, ready to take her seat in the box in

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Onto Wool Grownes' Association. It is usedes in which show the steady decime of your industry since 1883, when the duies on cometing foreign wools were reduced about three cents a pound. Asido rem official statistics, the fock masters of the condition of their industry through that the condition which reaches the human mind and understanding through that channel is often more reliable and convincing than official statis ice or the reasoning of the most locical and cloquent political coonomist. It is the logic of events in which fact and reason are blended.

You we cannot too offer recur to prominent the pudgment of reasonable men who have no personal experience in such matters. One well-established opposing fact ought to upset any mere theory.

I will first havite your attention to the diminishing quantity of wear product in Ohlo since the reflect of the condition of the condit

HIGHLY UNIQUE THEATRICALS.

shall have it to do at prices which they will at from year to year for us to pay.

The present free trade agitation is largely the offshoot of the cheap labor system, which was destroyed by the late war, as well as the cause of the war, and is fostered by England through her Cobden Club and otherwise.

Let me give you a quotation from a couple of American members of the British free trade Cobden Club. One is from John G. Carlisle, the Shenker in the House of Representatives, and the other is from the Hon. Henry Watterson, the brilliant editor of the Louisville Convier-Journal.

the Speaker in the House of Representatives, and the other is from the Hon. Henry Watterson, the brilliant editor of the Louisville Confier-Journal.

On Feb. 7. 1853, the same year that he joined the Cobden Club, in a speech in the House of Representatives on the subject of the duties on iron and iron ore. Mr Carlisle said (Con. Rec. 47th Congress. 2d session, page 2.42): "If you will remove those high protective duties, the skill, the capital, and the enterprise of the Northern States, instead of locating manufacturing establishments in Penneyivania, New Jersoy, and eisewhere, where the material conditions are unfavorable, will go to those localities in the South and West where all the conditions are favorable, and establish their industries there. I repeat, if you will take off these high duties, remove the bounties which the Government exacts from the people for the benefit of the rolling mills, blasting furnaces, and steel railway mills, in places where they can not successfully be operated without the bounty, they will go to the West and South and bounty they will go to the West and South and bounty they will go to the South) need to fear is the competition of New England—not that of old England. If you want to help the South and the West remove those high protective duties from the articles which they have to use, encourage the capital and skill of the North to locate in those sections, and they will be developed without any expense to the people who consume their products."

I now anote from a recent number of Mr. Watterson's paper: Southern furnace menshould lear in mind that a high duty on imports will keep up active competition in Northern furnaces and though they relate to a single protected fludustry, would with equal grace cover any and all others. They would reduce the tariff so low that the North with its high wages could not produce, but leave it high enough to enable the cheaper labor of the South to control the market.

From the Bufale Courter.